

GOES TO MCKINLEY.

Ohio Man Elected by a Large Majority.

SEEMS A LANDSLIDE.

All Eastern States Support the Gold Ticket.

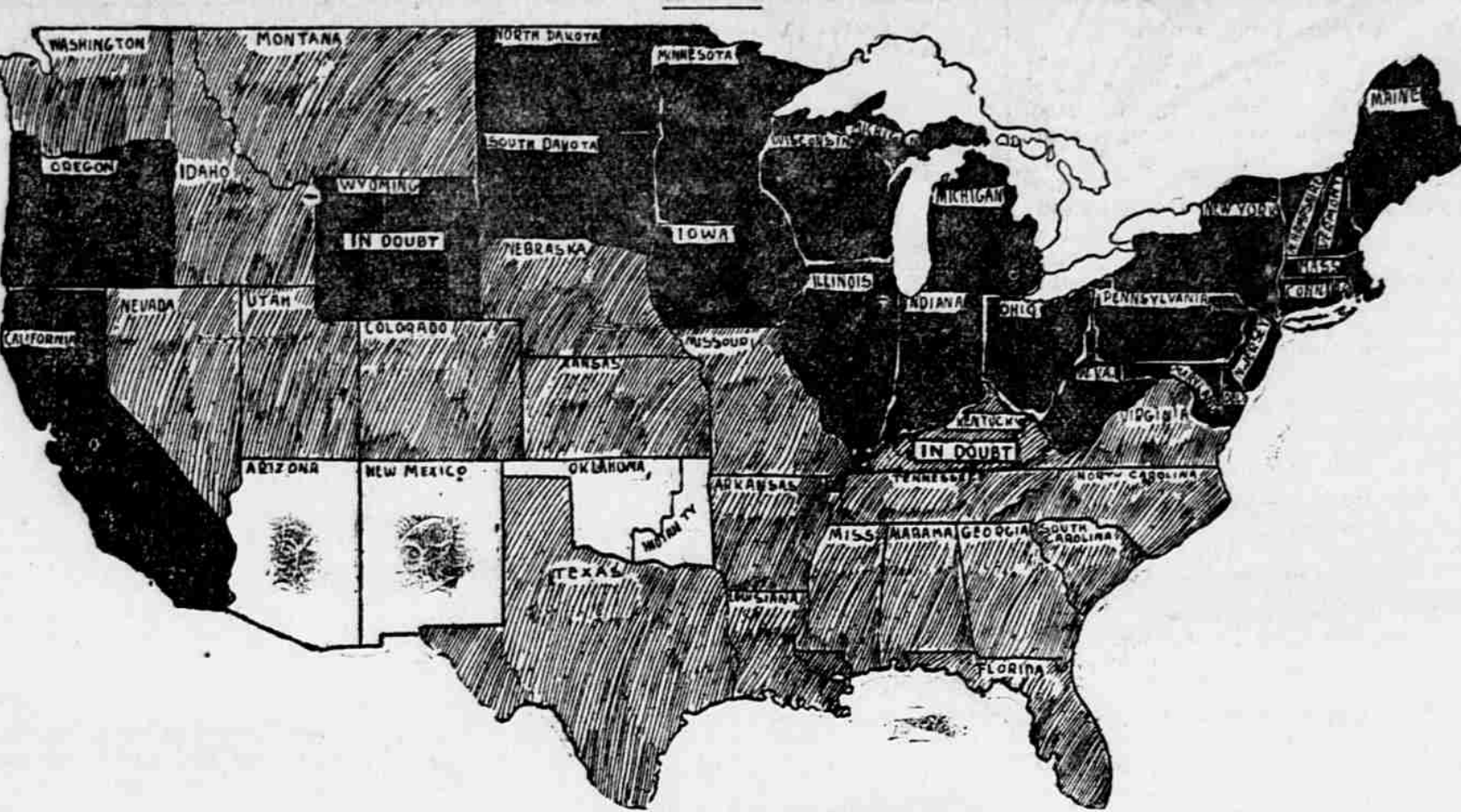
SOLID SOUTH IS INVAD.

Republican Gains in States Heretofore Democratic.

Great Pivotal Commonwealths Give Unprecedented Majorities—The Vote of the Entire District North of the Ohio and East of the Mississippi Cast Solidly for McKinley—He Also Gets Enough of the Balance to Elect Him—Heavy Majority in the East—Latest Returns Make a Better Showing for Bryan in the West.

William McKinley has been elected President of the United States. His total vote in the electoral college, according to returns at hand when this is written, will be 263, with Kentucky and Wyoming still in doubt. Whichever side wins in Kentucky, conservative judges say the plurality will not be over 1,000. In Tennessee the figures seem to bear out Democratic claims of victory for Bryan by at least 10,000. The McKinley people present totalized figures by sections tending to prove that the Ohioan's plurality will be several thousand, but it

HOW THE STATES WENT FOR PRESIDENT—BLACK FOR MCKINLEY, SHADED FOR BRYAN.



LATEST RETURNS FROM THE ELECTION.

Up to the Time This is Written the Returns Indicate the Following as the Result of the Balloting in the Various States.

ELECTORAL VOTES.		PLURALITIES.	
FOR MCKINLEY.	FOR BRYAN.	FOR MCKINLEY.	FOR BRYAN.
(22 States.)	(23 States.)		
New York.....39	Missouri.....17	New York.....275,000	Missouri.....60,000
Pennsylvania.....32	Texas.....15	Pennsylvania.....255,000	Texas.....45,000
Illinois.....27	Georgia.....13	Illinois.....144,500	Georgia.....25,000
Ohio.....23	Virginia.....12	Ohio.....50,000	Tennessee.....10,000
Indiana.....15	Tennessee.....12	Indiana.....20,000	Virginia.....30,000
Massachusetts.....15	Alabama.....11	Massachusetts.....168,716	Alabama.....35,000
Michigan.....14	North Carolina.....11	Michigan.....53,000	N. Carolina.....10,000
Iowa.....13	Kansas.....10	Iowa.....72,000	Kansas.....13,000
Wisconsin.....12	South Carolina.....9	Wisconsin.....102,000	S. Carolina.....40,000
Minnesota.....10	Mississippi.....9	New Jersey.....85,812	Mississippi.....50,000
California.....9	Arkansas.....8	Minnesota.....50,000	Arkansas.....20,000
Colorado.....8	Louisiana.....8	California.....5,000	Louisiana.....25,000
Maine.....6	Florida.....4	Colorado.....12,000	Florida.....9,650
West Virginia.....6	Idaho.....3	Maine.....50,000	Washington.....10,000
Connecticut.....6	Montana.....3	Connecticut.....54,142	Kentucky.....600
Rhode Island.....4	N. Hampshire.....3	N. Hampshire.....35,000	S. Dakota.....600
Vermont.....4	Kentucky.....13	R. Island.....12,000	Idaho.....15,000
Delaware.....3	Nevada.....3	Vermont.....35,000	Idaho.....10,000
North Dakota.....3	Utah.....3	Oregon.....3,242	Montana.....15,000
Wyoming.....3		Delaware.....750	Nevada.....3,000
		N. Dakota.....8,000	Utah.....10,000
		Wyoming.....500	
Total.....263	Total.....184	Total.....1,556,962	Total.....508,750
Necessary to elect.....270		Plurality.....950,212	
(In doubt—Kentucky and Wyoming.)	224		

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Returns Indicate Republican Control of Both Branches.

Late returns confirm first reports that Congress will contain a gold standard majority in both branches. The present Senate, which has stood forty-seven to forty-two in favor of silver, will be succeeded by one which will consist of forty-seven gold supporters to forty-two free coinage advocates. Politically the Senate will be Republican, the new body having forty-nine of that political faith to forty Democrats.

Party lines will be somewhat broken in the Senate by the silver question. Messrs. Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Mantle of Nevada, Cannon of Utah and Wilson of Washington are extreme silver men, who will act with the Democratic party on the currency issue. On the other hand, five Democrats—Messrs. Gray of Delaware, Lindsay of Kentucky, Caffery of Louisiana, Smith of New Jersey, and Martin of Virginia—are gold Democrats, who supported the Palmer ticket, and will act with the Republicans.

The Senate.

The following table shows the political complexion of the Senate:

	Present Congress.	New Congress.
	R. D. & P.	R. D. & P.
Alabama.....	2	2
Arkansas.....	1	2
California.....	1	1
Colorado.....	2	1
Connecticut.....	2	1
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	1	2
Georgia.....	1	1
Idaho.....	1	1
Illinois.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1
Iowa.....	1	1
Kansas.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	1	1
Louisiana.....	2	2
Maine.....	2	1
Maryland.....	2	1
Massachusetts.....	2	1
Michigan.....	2	1
Mississippi.....	2	2
Missouri.....	2	2
Montana.....	2	2
Nebraska.....	1	1
Nevada.....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	1	1
New York.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	1
North Dakota.....	1	1
Ohio.....	1	1
Oregon.....	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	2	2
Rhode Island.....	2	2
South Carolina.....	1	2
South Dakota.....	1	2
Tennessee.....	1	2
Texas.....	2	1
Utah.....	2	2
Vermont.....	2	2
Virginia.....	2	2
Washington.....	2	1
West Virginia.....	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	1
Wyoming.....	2	2
Total.....	40	40

*Vacancy in present Congress. Legislature in doubt as to new Congress.

The House.

The new House of Representatives will contain a majority for both the Republicans and for the gold standard. Its composition by States is as follows:

	Present Congress.	New Congress.
	Rep. Dem.	Rep. Dem.
Alabama.....	6	6
Arkansas.....	4	3
California.....	4	3
Colorado.....	4	3
Connecticut.....	4	3
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	2	2
Georgia.....	11	11
Idaho.....	1	1
Illinois.....	17	17
Indiana.....	10	10
Iowa.....	11	11
Kansas.....	11	11
Kentucky.....	4	4
Louisiana.....	6	6
Maine.....	4	4
Maryland.....	6	6
Massachusetts.....	12	12
Michigan.....	10	10
Minnesota.....	7	7
Mississippi.....	7	7
Missouri.....	11	11
Montana.....	1	1
Nebraska.....	2	2
Nevada.....	1	1
New Hampshire.....	2	2
New Jersey.....	8	8
New York.....	29	29
North Carolina.....	4	4
North Dakota.....	1	1
Ohio.....	15	15
Oregon.....	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	28	28
Rhode Island.....	2	2
South Carolina.....	2	2
South Dakota.....	2	2
Tennessee.....	8	8
Texas.....	11	11
Vermont.....	1	1
Virginia.....	2	2
Washington.....	2	2
West Virginia.....	4	4
Wisconsin.....	10	10
Wyoming.....	1	1
Total.....	210	210

Majority over all.....63
Anti-silver.....207
For silver.....3
Anti-silver maj.....131

TALK OF MCKINLEY'S CABINET.

Political Gossips Fill the Places in the President's Official Family.

The consensus of opinion among politicians as to what President McKinley's Cabinet will be is given in the list below. It, of course, may be shifted, but the politicians think they have made up a logical slate:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—William B. Allison of Iowa.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—Redfield Proctor of Vermont.
Secretary of the Interior—C. F. Manderson of Nebraska.
Secretary of Agriculture—William D. Hoard of Wisconsin.
Postmaster General—H. Clay Evans of Tennessee.
Attorney General—George R. Peck of Illinois.

BRYAN TO THE PEOPLE.

Democratic Nominee Issues a Stirring Address on the Election Outcome.

CAUSE OF FREE SILVER IS NOT DEAD.

Some of the Things Which the American People Will Expect from the Administration of Major McKinley.



William J. Bryan has given out the following statement to the bimetallicists of the United States:

Conscious that millions of loyal hearts are saddened by temporary defeat, I beg to offer a word of hope and encouragement. No cause ever had supporters more brave, earnest and devoted than those who have espoused the cause of bimetallicism. They have fought from conviction and have fought with all the zeal which conviction inspires. Events will prove whether they are right or wrong. Having done their duty as they saw it, they have nothing to regret.

The Republican candidate has been heralded as the advance agent of prosperity. If his policies bring real prosperity to the American people, those who opposed him will share in that prosperity. If, on the other hand, his policies prove an injury to the people generally, those of his supporters who do not belong to the office-holding class, or to the privileged classes, will suffer in common with those who oppose him.

The friends of bimetallicism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and until convinced of their error they will continue the warfare against it.

Silver Men Fought Up Hill.

The contest has been waged this year under great embarrassments and against great odds. For the first time during this generation public attention has been centered upon the money question as the paramount issue, and this has been done in spite of all attempts upon the part of our opponents to prevent it.

The Republican convention held out the delusive hope of international bimetallicism, while Republican leaders labored secretly for gold monometallicism.

Gold-standard Democrats have publicly advocated the election of the Indianapolis ticket, while they labored secretly for the election of the Republican ticket. The trusts and corporations have tried to excite a fear of lawlessness while they have been defying the law.

And American financiers have boasted that they were the custodians of national honor while they were secretly bartering away the nation's financial independence.

But in spite of the efforts of the administration and its supporters, in spite of the threats of money-lenders at home and abroad, in spite of the coercion practiced by corporation employers, in spite of trusts and syndicates, in spite of an enormous Republican campaign fund, and in spite of the influence of a hostile daily press, bimetallicism has almost triumphed in its first great fight.

The loss of a few States, and, that, too, by a very small plurality, has defeated bimetallicism for the present, but bimetallicism emerges from the contest stronger than it was four months ago.

Praise for National Committees.

I desire to commend the work of the three national committees which have joined in the management of this campaign. Co-operation between the members of distinct political organizations is always difficult, but it has been less so this year than usual. Interest in a common cause of great importance has reduced friction to a minimum.

I hereby express my personal gratitude to the individual members, as well as the executive officers, of the National Committees of Democratic, Populist, and Silver parties for their efficient, untiring, and unselfish labors. They have laid the foundation for future success, and will be remembered as pioneers when victory is at last secured.

No personal or political friend need grieve because of my defeat. My ambition has been to secure immediate legislation rather than to enjoy the honors of office; therefore, defeat brings to me no

feeling of personal loss. Speaking for the wife who has shared my labors, as well as for myself, I desire to say that we have been amply repaid for all that we have done.

In the love of millions of our fellow citizens, so kindly expressed in knowledge gained by personal contact with the people and in broadened sympathies, we find full compensation for whatever efforts we have put forth. Our hearts have been touched by the devotion of friends and our lives shall prove our appreciation of the affection, which we prize as the richest reward which this campaign has brought.

Calls for a Reorganization.

In the face of an enemy rejoicing in its victory, let the roll be called for the engagement and urge all friends of bimetallicism to renew their allegiance to the cause. If we are right, as I believe we are, we shall yet triumph. Until convinced of his error, let each advocate of bimetallicism continue the work.

Let all silver clubs retain their organization, hold regular meetings, and circulate literature. Our opponents have succeeded in this campaign and must now put their theories to the test.

Instead of talking mysteriously about "sound money" and "an honest dollar," they must now elaborate and defend a financial system. Every step taken by them should be publicly considered by the silver clubs.

Our cause has prospered most where the money question has been longest discussed among the people. During the next four years it will be studied all over this nation even more than it has been studied in the past.

Not Far to 1900.

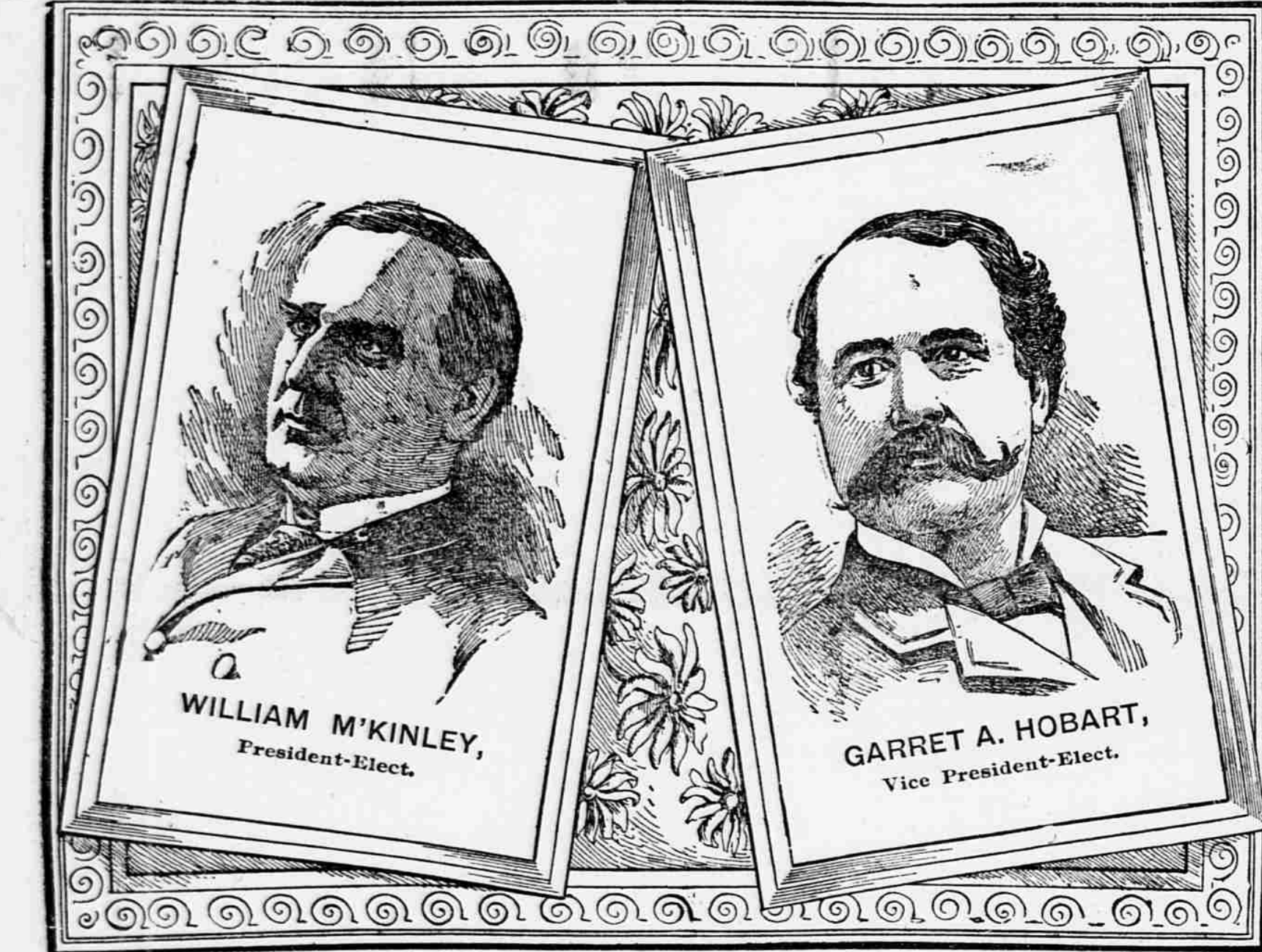
The year 1900 is not far away. Before that year arrives international bimetallicism will cease to deceive; before that year arrives those who have called themselves gold-standard Democrats will become bimetallicists and be with us or they will become Republicans and be open enemies; before that year arrives trusts will have convinced still more people that a trust is a menace to private welfare and to public safety.

Before that year arrives the evils of a gold standard will be even more evident than they are now, and the people, then ready to demand an American financial policy for the American people, will join with us in the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

W. J. BRYAN.

French Children Sent Out to Nurse.

Formerly children of the best families were sent out to nurse, as shopkeepers' children are now. The sons of country land owners, nursed on their own estates by farmers' wives, often stayed on a year or two after they were weaned, sharing the rough life around them, which if they could bear it made them very vigorous. I form my opinion of this by the samples I saw in my youth of men born before the Revolution. Once the child returned from the country to its family, it was placed, according to sex, in the hands of either a governess or an abbe, such as are still found in the old families of the Faubourg St. Germain. More frequently than nowadays little girls began to study Latin with their brothers. Now we have the foreign nursemaid, who takes the child when it is just beginning to lisp, and before it knows how to speak its own language well. At present an English or German nursemaid is to be found in every well-to-do family.—Century.



would seem, judging by the returns, that the burden of proof rests upon them.

Whether McKinley has over 263 votes in the electoral college depends upon the official returns from two States. In Kentucky the result hinges upon the vote in two counties, in the extreme eastern part of the State—a mountainous, "moonshining" region, in which there are neither railroads nor telegraph lines. But even with these counties heard from the contest is so close that nothing short of the official canvass will be decisive. The plurality for either ticket will be one of hundreds—probably less than 500. The conflicting claims of the rival State chairmen go for nothing. Wyoming, which was first thought safely to be in the Bryan column, although by a narrow margin, is now counted among the McKinley States. The plurality will be about 500, and the Legislature will be of the same party faith. The situation in Wyoming, however, is substantially the same as that in Kentucky. The district still to be heard from is 200 miles from a telegraph office and the missing returns may not be received for some time. Should Bryan carry both Kentucky and Wyoming McKinley will still have a majority considerably more than enough to give him possession of the White House for four years to come.

Early returns indicating the result of the presidential election were from the cities where McKinley and Hobart made their heaviest gains. Returns received from the country districts, where the free silver idea had gained greatest currency, considerably reduce early estimates of Republican pluralities in several of the States. The returns, however, show that McKinley not only carried all the "doubtful" States of the middle West from Ohio to Iowa, together with New York and the New England States, but that he invaded the States of Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and, possibly, Tennessee, either winning in all of these States or making such gains as must give him a signally large popular vote. He carried every State in the great region lying east of the Missouri and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. There is not a break between the rivers and the ocean. Even Delaware joins the McKinley column.

In the battleground of the middle West, the majorities are amazing. Illinois leads, with nearly 150,000, of which Chicago contributed 57,339. Gov. Altgeld is defeated by more than 100,000. The State outside Chicago shows unexpected Republican gains. Wisconsin gives McKinley a plurality of 102,000, and later returns may raise these figures. Indiana is claimed by 20,000 and Michigan by

53,000. Iowa gives 72,000 and Minnesota adds 50,000 more. In the East the McKinley majorities are tremendous. Pennsylvania eclipses all records with a plurality approaching 300,000. New York is estimated at 275,000 in the latest returns. Massachusetts has given 168,000, and all the other New England States give large majorities. Ohio is put at 50,000.

The great cities of the country have given surprising McKinley majorities. Philadelphia heads the list with 125,000. Chicago, which was Democratic four years ago, is second with 50,000. New York City, which has not been carried by the Republicans in a presidential election since the war, gives McKinley 16,500. Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, comes up with 12,000. Indianapolis, which was carried for Cleveland by 1,000 in 1892, now gives McKinley 12,000. Lincoln, Neb., Mr. Bryan's home, is 2,000 for McKinley. The Democratic cities of Rochester and Albany, N. Y., are now Republican. Detroit (Wayne County) is reported at 18,000. St. Louis and Kansas City have given heavy Republican majorities.

The Palmer and Buckner ticket is everywhere returned at small figures, indicating that four-fifths of the gold Democratic vote has been given to McKinley. McKinley's plurality of the popular vote appears to be nearly 1,000,000. The greatest popular plurality ever given a presidential candidate in the past was 763,000 for Gen. Grant in 1872.

JONES TO THE NATION.

He Analyzes the Causes Which Led to McKinley's Election.

Chairman James K. Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, gives his analysis of the causes which led to McKinley's election in the following official address, which he issued as his final admission of defeat:

The result of the presidential election is apparently no longer in doubt. It has been one of the closest contests that the people have been called on to determine in recent years. We have claimed the election on our advice from States that were admittedly in doubt, in which we knew there had been many frauds, and from which there were evidences of tampering with the returns.

It seems now to be apparent that, while Mr. Bryan, after making the most brilliant campaign in the history of our country, has carried most of the States claimed to be doubtful, has not carried enough to assure his success in the electoral college. Bryan electors have been chosen from all of the States south of the Potomac and Ohio except West Virginia and all those west of the Mississippi except California and Oregon. He has 190 electoral votes, and this number may be increased by final returns from States yet in question. He has not obtained enough votes to carry the electoral college.

Thus this remarkable campaign closes with the election of William McKinley. The result was brought about by every kind of coercion and intimidation on the part of the

money power, including threats of lockouts and dismissals and impending starvation; by the employment by the largest campaign fund ever used in this country, and by the subordination of a large portion of the American press.

The President-elect and his party are under pledge to the American people to continue the gold standard, and by its operation to restore prosperity to this country. As chief executive, Mr. McKinley will have the cordial support of millions of patriotic Americans who have cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan. They bow to the majesty of the office and abide by the result.

They are confident the gold standard cannot give the promised prosperity, but will gladly welcome it if it comes. They will continue the great struggle for the uplifting of humanity and in the maintenance of the dignity of our country in the establishment of an American money system, and the Democratic party, aided by its present allies, will still uplift the bimetallic standard and bear it on to victory. JAMES K. JONES.

CANDIDATES RECEIVE THE NEWS.

Result of the Election Made Known to McKinley and Bryan.

Seated in the library of his own house, in his own town, surrounded by his family, Maj. McKinley received the news of his election.

On election morning, just as the voters in the nation were beginning to go to the polls to deposit their ballots for or against him, Maj. McKinley blacked his own shoes and shaved himself as usual. An ordinary man would be apt to cut himself while shaving under the circumstances, because of the excitement he would experience, but Maj. McKinley was certainly calm and free from excitement, perfectly cool and collected, as he has been all his life. He had never seemed to be excited over the election. His supporters throughout the country have laughed and wept over the contest more than he, and most of them have been under a more intense nervous strain. Wires had been placed in an adjoining room by the telegraph companies for receiving returns at large, but in addition to this a special wire connected the McKinley home with Chicago, where several prominent members of the forces at national headquarters were located, and a long-distance telephone kept him in communication with Chairman Hanna at Cleveland. The telephone company arranged also a special circuit taking in New York headquarters, Senator Quay's home and that of Vice Presidential Candidate Hobart.

Like Major McKinley, Mr. Bryan preserved an admirable equanimity through the day. He showed no severe traces of his arduous campaigning, and, except when in communication with his aids at Chicago, took part in the many pleasant chats that relieved the hours of waiting. Both candidates are men of superb powers of self-control, and both received the final news with a certain philosophical bearing that is an eminent characteristic of American statesmen.